


**INSURANCE.**  
**Fire, Life and Marine.**  
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTING  
**\$5,000,000.**  
Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Assets,	_____	\$1,000,000
Capital and Surplus,	_____	\$1,000,000
<b>Springfield Fire &amp; Marine Ins. Co.</b>		
(Springfield, Mass.)		
Capital and Surplus,	_____	\$100,000
<b>Manhattan Fire Insurance Company</b>		
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1829.		
Capital and Surplus,	_____	\$500,000
<b>Niagara Fire Insurance Company</b>		
New York City.		
Capital and Surplus,	_____	\$314,000
<b>Phoenix Fire Insurance Company</b>		
Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Capital and Surplus,	_____	\$307,000
<b>Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company</b>		
New York City.		
Capital and Surplus,	_____	\$250,000
<b>New York Life Insurance Company</b>		
Cash Capital Over		
F. WHITMAN, Agent		
Office, Pease's Block, Main St. Jersey City, N. J.		

 **D. W. LEWIS**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED A  
**NEW STOCK**  
Of Guns, Revolvers, Pocket-Knives, Flasks, Pencils, Caps, Powder, &c., in fact everything that might interest his business. Please give a call and examine. All sold at a great sacrifice. In fact no reasonable profit.

P. S.—The Powder is good and Flasks, Pencils &c. of the finest pattern. a. u. l. i. f. i. d.

**Great Bargains in Millinery**

MRS. O'BRA is now selling her largest stock of new and fashionable Winter Hats, in Velvet, Sable, Silk, &c. at a great sacrifice. In fact no reasonable profit will be refused, so as to make me justice or

**BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!**

To make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find just now, as her bargain an assortment of millinery can be seen West of New York.

200-110 Bonnets of her customers will be the prettiest and made like new, without any charge.

Every man or boy to order, on the next week, will be furnished for a mere nothing. Please call and see, and, before purchasing elsewhere.

Was room to Young America block, over Harris Clothing Store, Main street, New York.

[illegible]

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.  
STAIR RAILING, NEWELL POSTS & BALUSTERS.  
**TURNING!**  
of all kinds for cabinet makers.  
Jc25d1f JAMES MILLS,  
Practical Architect and Builder.

**HOOP SKIRTS.**  
THIS day received a large invoice of Bradley's Co-  
brated ladies', Misses' and Children's  
Immovable, Wide Tape, Ocean Foam  
and other popular styles of  
**HOOP SKIRTS.**  
Call and see them. (ap540t) G. K. BENNETT

**WANTED!**  
Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry  
of the  
**REGULAR ARMY!**  
THIS Regiment offers every  
incentive to a patriotic  
man. They being offered at the  
moment of their enlistment  
Good Pay, Clothing, Battaies, a  
being commanded by Majorities  
of Officers. Term of enlistment  
THREE YEARS.  
Pay per Month, \$13  
\$12, \$13.

alised, but is sure of a good home  
in the Soldiers' Rest, or a Pension  
for Life. Apply, for further in-  
formation, at No. 2 1/2 State  
block, of  
G. V. S. Aiken, 2411,  
8th Infantry U. S. Army,  
becoming Officer.  
notidm





**SPECTACLES**  
THE SUBSIDIARY has a very large stock of all  
the different kinds of spectacles required for the va-  
rious defects in eyesight, made of the best material,  
which will be accurately fitted to the person's ocu-  
larium. These glasses are mounted in every style  
of eye, and will be sold at the lowest prices. The at-  
tention of all who require any reading and confor-  
table article, of a superior quality, is invited to my stock,  
I can suit them in all cases.  
and dr J. A. DENNELL

**INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC**  
Miss Margaret E. West,  
TEACHER of Piano Forte and Singing on the ve-  
ry best and most approved principles. Particular at-  
tention paid to the voice and style. Lessons given (at de-  
sire) at the pupil's residence.  
Residence (late Rev. Mr. Beebe) corner of High, at

April 16th, 1882, 1

**FALL FASHIONS!**

The Fall Fashions for  
**HATS**  
are now ready for exhibition at  
Beale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store,  
**WEST SIDE THE RIVER.**  
aditelf

**NEW HAT STORE!**  
A New Hat and Cap Store will be  
opened in Myers' Block about the 10th of 8. p. m.

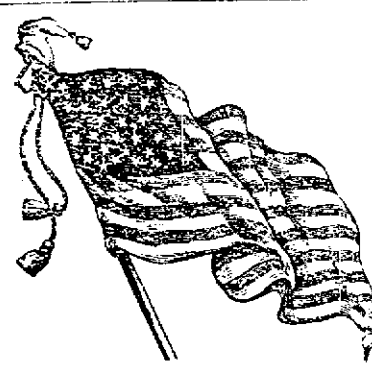












Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Convention in the Sixth District.

A call has been issued for a republican convention to be held at Sparta on the 18th inst., to nominate a candidate for congress in the 6th district.

What is to be done about the old second district? Are we to have a convention, or let the Sparta convention nominate for us?

The News.

Nothing important from Burnside's or Grant's armies. The latter is probably at Grand Rapids. The Banks expedition has been seen off Hatteras, going south.

To be Hung.

Thirty-nine Indians were to be hung yesterday, in Minnesota, for participating in the massacres in that state. The remainder of the 300 might well share the same fate, as they will hardly get out of the state alive.

CONGRESS.—On the 8th, Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the protection and relief of loyal citizens whose property and slaves have been taken, seized and abstracted by officers of the army of the United States. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Van Wyck, of N. Y., introduced a bill to provide for the immediate payment for clothing lost in service by soldiers of the United States army; also a bill increasing the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers and musicians.

The bankrupt bill is the special order for Thursday next, in the senate.

Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution in the senate, proposing amendments to the constitution, changing the present method of electing the president and vice president of the United States. Instead of doing it by voting for electors, he proposes that each state shall send delegates to a congress, which body shall, by open ballot, elect the president and vice president from among such candidates as may be nominated from the several states. In case of a failure of the congress to elect, the duty of choosing a president shall devolve upon the supreme court.

It is stated that grand juries in New Jersey have indicted parties engaged in arrests of persons charged with disloyal practices. These grand juries, it seems, take no notice of open traitors, who can be found as plentifully in New Jersey as any northern state. Those who oppose and thwart the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion are allowed to proceed in their work, but the government's agents and officers are indicted. If this is permitted to go on, the government itself will be overthrown and the rebellion will be successful, not only in dividing the Union, but the traitor government will be extended over the loyal states.

The Milwaukee News attempts to prove that there can be no such thing as loyalty to the government of the United States. If it had confined its theory to the hunker democracy, of which it is a sample, we think no one would dispute its proposition.

The democrats have called a convention at La Crosse on the 16th inst., to nominate a candidate for congress, in place of Hon. Luther Hanchett, deceased.

Official statements show that there are 60,000 sick and wounded in our hospitals. Doubtless many of these ought to be discharged from service, and would be if they were not for military and medical circumlocution.

INDemnIFYING BILL.—The House has passed a bill indemnifying the President against the consequences of the arrests he has made by his military power. His border state friends, for whose conciliation he has made so many sacrifices, voted against the bill.

Several cases of small pox have occurred at Camp Randall.

THE FOURTH IOWA DISTRICT.—The Iowa City State Press speaks of Mr. E. M. Martin, the late democratic candidate for congress in the 4th district, as "our congressional elect," and announces that he intends to contest the seat with Mr. Grinnell, on a constitutional issue, the law authorizing the soldiers vote. This is decidedly cool, to say the least of it, when this same E. M. Martin was a member of the legislature which enacted that law, and himself urged its passage and voted in its favor! Cool, very, considering that Mr. Grinnell's majority is only 1371, and that he cannot be ousted from his seat without the disfranchisement of the brave thousands who have left their Iowa homes to fight for the preservation of the union. What do democrats care for that, however; they had no business to go, of course, and certainly have no right to vote. The voting must be done by the democrats who stay at home, not by the republicans who fight.—*Davenport Gazette.*

WHAT A CHANGE!—The Baptist Church, on the corner of Wisconsin and Milwaukee streets, Milwaukee, has been sold for \$6,000. The purchaser, will convert the church into a large billiard hall.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

WATERFORD, 10 miles south of HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Dec. 2, 1862.  
Editors Gazette: We have now got at the rebel army in this vicinity in earnest. On Sunday we had some sharp skirmishing on the Tullahoma. Artillery on both sides was freely used. We found three forts erected on the north side to dispute our approach to the river. We had a few cavalry of the 2d Iowa killed; none of the infantry were injured. Night came on, and with it a terrific thunder storm. Our forces then withdrew, after feeling of the enemy satisfactorily. Under the cover of night the enemy withdrew across the river, and on Monday was in full retreat. Our forces immediately followed in pursuit, and since early yesterday morning troops have been constantly passing here, and there is no end to them yet. Three days and nights it took this army to pass through Holly Springs, and God only knows how many more are coming. Forty-seven batteries have already passed here, and where we are encamped we can see for miles around us, and the whole country is covered with tents. All the bands as they pass are playing. We are marching down into Dixie. Depend upon it, we have an army here that can't be whipped, and the rebels know it. Sherman is up from Memphis, and has a pontoon train with him. The rivers can be crossed and we can move. Eighty thousand of us are here, and we are after them. Forces are coming from Helena in the enemy's rear. All Mississippi trembles. Let the north rejoice. The time is near at hand. Grenada is only 40 miles from here, and in a few days the Grenada Appeal will be "done and quit," as the darkeys say. If we can only reach Jackson before the wet weather sets in the thing will be up. Then Vicksburg must fall to a certainty.

This is a fine country through here. Holly Springs is the finest town we have seen in the south. The people were half seized to death to see so many troops, or Yankees as they call us, pass, at the time we came through, on Saturday, at noon; what they think by this time, Tuesday noon, I can't say, for the Yankees are coming yet. I guess they have all died from fright by this time. Well, if they have, our rear guard will give them a decent burial. These rear guards are regular little armies themselves. They admitted that we were the best looking man of the two armies. We are clothed and equipped far better than they. I don't suppose that an army of any nation ever was better provided for than the United States army at the present time. I look at the vast army and wonder how the great machinery works to provide everything as it does for the troops—all well clothed, well fed, and well equipped in every respect, the army in a healthy condition, and the most of us veterans. Now, I want to know where is the army that can whip us? We might be overpowered and annihilated, but we can't be whipped; we never have been, and I don't believe we would know when we were whipped.

We have some raw regiments here, but they are distributed with the old troops, and will no doubt do well. We have the 101st Illinois in our brigade. The boys have great spirit with them, and tell the poor fellows some hard stories about battles and marches. They have just come from the state, and brought lots of things with them in their knapsacks that an old soldier would not think of carrying. They are beginning to throw away all surplus baggage, and learn very quickly by being with the old regiments.

The shelter tents are beginning to be sent to us. Each man carries his own house, and if he stops for dinner he can set up his house as he likes. They are very good on grand guard and outpost duty, and also when the troops go into camp at night we don't have to wait for the long wagon trains to come up to get tents. On this march each division train is several miles long, and follows in the rear of the troops.

The army of the Mississippi having been broken up after Gen. Rosecrans left, we are now known as the 2d Brigade, Ross' division, left wing army of Tennessee. We have probably seen more troops pass us here than over before since we have been in the service, when Gen. Stanley commanded us. He was one of the oldest generals here, and consequently always had us in front. Gen. Ross being junior to many of the generals here, we, of course, have to take our place in the line. As the troops pass by they ask what division is this? We answer, Stanley's old division. They ask what are you doing here, you were always in front? We don't like to be too far in the rear, for you know the post of danger is the post of honor; but there is no danger of their keeping us so far back as not to use us in case we are wanted. This old division never went back on its heels in a fight yet, and they all know it here, too. As the second Illinois Board of Trade regiment, of Chicago, was passing this morning, one of the men asked an old soldier, who was standing by the roadside, if that was not a new division down there, pointing towards our camp. The old fellow straightened up, and said: "No, sir; that's Stanley's old division—they have just been all through h—l, they have."

The 12th battery has just passed. The men are all well. I have 51 men here with me—a big company for an old regiment. Davis, spoken of in my last letter as being sick, is nearly well. All the rest are well and in fine spirits. Cannonading is heard in front—probably we have come on the enemy's rear. I must now close, hoping the next time you hear from me I may be farther Dixiedward than at present.

Yours, respectfully,  
W. B. BRITTON.

There is such a glut of silver coin in Canada that the banks will not receive it except at 25 per cent discount. It is not a legal tender beyond \$10. Postmasters are instructed, by a recent order, not to take silver coin for money orders, excepting at bank rates.

The total amount of school taxes raised in this state, during the past year, was \$703,262.52.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

MAJ. GEN. ROSECRANS' HEADQUARTERS,  
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1862.

Editors Gazette:—Well, here we are, still in this city of refuge—well, I expected when I wrote you last that this date we would have been off after "old secession," but on account of certain causes which I am not able to tell, except to say that Gen. Rosecrans is not ready to move. I do not wish you to think for one moment that the men or officers here are idle, for such is not the case. A more active set of men are not to be found in our country than the great mass of the military men hereabouts. The general-in-chief is busy all the time in getting this army ready to move. He has brought up the stragglers and absent soldiers and officers with a "round turn," and order and discipline now take the place of disorder and confusion. The jealousies and ill-feelings which a few months since existed in this army between the officers high in rank, have all disappeared, and all seem to be in perfect harmony now. Some officers of undoubted courage and patriotism, who a few weeks ago were at home on leave of absence, are now at their posts as busy as men can be. The head of the army seems to be healthy and clear, hence the body must be sound.

The cars now run day and night to and from Louisville, and bring a constant stream of supplies into this place. The depots are crowded with boxes, barrels, bales and packages of clothes, rations, and hospital supplies for this army. The laborers are busy there all day unloading their goods, while day after day long strings of teams are busy conveying them to the different regiments and camps, as well as the hospitals around here. The quartermaster's office is crowded from dawn till dark with requisitions to be signed and filled.

Oh! you happy, fortunate ones who live in the quiet, loyal north, far from the strife of war, little do you think, as you sit at ease in your well-furnished parlors, by the cheerfully blazing fires, of the horrors of this war, which are poured out on the heads of the poor loyal men here. I think there are at least 500 loyal families within this city and its suburbs, who have been driven here from their homes by the rule of traitors. I have seen men here who have not seen their home or loved ones for months, having fled here to avoid the conscription, and not daring to return till our army advanced to where they lived. Were your city filled with armed legions, the largest and best buildings converted into hospitals, the streets torn up to form earthworks, the summits of the highest hills crowned with forts and bristling with cannon, the sidewalks converted into sentries' beats, not a court of justice in the place, the schools broken up, churches vacant and congregations scattered like sheep without a shepherd, was beggary stalking in the streets by day and foul murder abroad by night, society completely demoralized and green-eyed jealousy in full swing among fathers and sons, brothers and sisters, friends and acquaintances; then and not till then could you get an idea of the suffering of the loyal people here. The great mass of the refugees here are farmers who have left all they possessed in this world for their country. They are destitute indeed, for their crops have been destroyed where they grew, been trampled down by the relentless foe, or have been left to rot where they were produced. I hope the wealthy rebels who are living at their ease here, will be taxed to support these sufferers. I suppose you have seen by the papers that the loyal men in Eastern Tennessee are taking courage again by the movements of our armies, and armed resistance to the rebel conscription takes the place of fleeing to the mountains and forests to hide from the oppressor. A terrible day of retribution of these wrongs will come, and if our government would show the least signs of encouragement these hills would run with blood.

The Union sentiment grows stronger here the longer we stay, and the rebel citizens as well as the rebel soldiers admit the hopelessness of their cause, and the return of some wayward child to the "dear old flag" and his uncle's home is a daily occurrence.

We are having fine weather now, the rainy weather which promised fair to come some days ago has not arrived. We send large foraging trains day after day, and gather all the corn, fodder, hay and rebels we can find.

Now, do not get uneasy because the army here does not move, but rest assured that we will move when all things are ready, and when we do start on this winter's campaign it will be like the moving of an irresistible avalanche, which will overwhelm all in its course.

I hope the next time I write you to have good news of a forward move.

J. M. KIMBALL.

THE IRONER. LOSERS.—Our loss in killed and wounded may be roughly estimated at, Fort Donelson, 3,500; at Booneville and on the north Carolina coast, 600; at Elk Horn, 3,500; at Shiloh, 10,000; at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and before Richmond, 20,000; at Cedar Run, 1,200; at the second battle of Manassas, 3,000; at Boonston and Crumpton Gaps, 4,000; at Sharpsburg, 10,000; at Corinth, 4,000; at Perryville, 3,000; and 5,000 for those who have fallen at outposts, in skirmishes, etc. These figures added together make the frightful sum of 75,000. Of the number it would be safe to say that one-third, or 25,000, are now in their graves, having either been killed or died of disease. For over a year and a half, probably more—have died of from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more, for those who have been maimed, and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our losses in ten months of the present year may be estimated at 75,000 men, who have either perished or been disabled. If the truth was known they would probably reach 100,000 by the end of the year, for the death from disease, in the hospitals, in camp and at home, generally exceeds that in the battles, we must expect our casualties to be quite as heavy as they have been the present year.—*Savannah Republican.*

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.  
The overland stage arrived yesterday, with \$23,000 in gold dust. Time from Denver, six days; from Proctorville, seven and a half days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Telegraph Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 8.  
Navigation on the Mississippi river at this point closed yesterday. Passengers and line freight now cross on the ice.

McGREGOR, Iowa, Dec. 8, 1862.  
On Sunday evening about 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the warehouse occupied by N. Munger & Co. of this city, and before its progress could be arrested, destroyed the warehouse occupied by Lacy & Skinner and Shadbolt & Harvey. It was finally arrested at the warehouse of McLavoy & Brothers.

About 6,000 bushels of grain was destroyed. The total loss of buildings and papers is not less than \$15,000. About two thirds of which is insured.

Cairo, Dec. 8.  
By arrivals from Memphis we get Oxford news to Thursday morning. The rebel Gen. Jackson, with cavalry, some infantry and a battery, had a skirmish that morning near the town with the federal advance guard.

The main body of the rebel army was about 40,000 strong, and had passed through Oxford about 12 hours before. The number of sick and disabled with the army is said to be large.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.  
The papers contain no special from the army of the Potomac. What is thought to be accurate information, puts the entire rebel force in the Shenandoah valley at about 23,000, under command of Gen. Jones. They consist of Virginia cavalry and White's Louisiana Tigers. It is understood there are between 6,000 and 7,000 sick and wounded rebels in the towns from Woodstock to Staunton. This force was undoubtedly left in the valley to prevent any raids for the purpose of paroling them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.  
At a meeting of the Indiana congressional delegation to-night, it was resolved that the delegation would make no effort to resist the claims of any Indiana candidate as a successor to the present secretary of the interior.

It is now stated positively that the President has sent forward an order, directing that 39 of the condemned Minnesota Indians, specially named, be hanged on the 10th instant.

Burnside, to whom Sigel's request for a court of inquiry was made, writes as follows to Sigel:

With your movements since my connection with this army I am well acquainted. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, efficiency and military skill displayed by yourself and your officers in the management of your force, and the fruitful reconnaissance you have directed.

Brig. Gen. Dana is one of the newly-made major generals.

Gen. Franklin had an interview with the secretary of war and Halleck in relation, it is said, to the apportionment of troops in the several grand divisions, and with reference to the return to his command. We learn, from Fairfax Court House, that our scouts report a general evacuation by the rebels of Thoroughfare Gap, Aldie, and surrounding country.

NEWARK, N. C., via  
FORECAST MONROE, Dec. 8.  
Great dissatisfaction exists in the interior and the impression prevails there that a signal victory by Burnside will be followed by the immediate and entire abandonment of the border states, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

The rebel losses in the recent battles amount to 75,000 men. It says, the people of Charleston pulled up their lead pipes and contributed 60,000 pounds to government, and that the rebel government will issue receipts for all lead pipe and other fixtures, and binds itself to replace them at the end of the war.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.  
The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, the 20th inst. Havana, via 4th, has arrived. New Orleans papers contain no news. The Creole reports that she saw, on the 8th, off Hatteras, the steamer Empire City, a large propeller, and a steamship with a large crew.

From the New York Herald.  
We have no further particulars of the disgraceful affair at Hartsville. It is rumored that Polk's rebel corps of Bragg's army has advanced up the Lebanon river to Beard's Mills, 14 miles south of Lebanon, while Kirby Smith's army is reported at Marfreesboro. These movements change the entire calculation.

Eastern money refused here to day at 25 per cent discount.

The court of inquiry on Gen. Crittenden regarding the surrender of Marfreesboro adjourned to-day. Result unknown.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.  
The revenue bill published this morning was not reported from the committee of ways and means yesterday, as erroneously stated, but was simply submitted by Mr. Stevens as an individual member, on call, to the house. Neither the secretary of the treasury or the committee were consulted in regard to it.

In the court of inquiry in the case of McDowell, McClellan testified that he received at the hands of McDowell the fullest and most cordial co-operation in the preparations for the peninsular campaign.

For over a year and a half, probably more—have died of from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more, for those who have been maimed, and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our losses in ten months of the present year may be estimated at 75,000 men, who have either perished or been disabled. If the truth was known they would probably reach 100,000 by the end of the year, for the death from disease, in the hospitals, in camp and at home, generally exceeds that in the battles, we must expect our casualties to be quite as heavy as they have been the present year.—*Savannah Republican.*

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.  
The overland stage arrived yesterday, with \$23,000 in gold dust. Time from Denver, six days; from Proctorville, seven and a half days.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.  
Floor quiet and very firm at 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 for extra steel; 6 5/8 @ 6 7/8 for R. H. O. Wheat not so firm; 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 for Chicago spring; 1 2 @ 1 3/4 for Milwaukee club; 1 3/4 @ 1 5/8 for winter red. Corn active and firmer at 70 1/2 @ 70 3/4 mixed. Oats steady at 66 1/2 @ 66 3/4.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.  
New Orleans advices report the rebels preparing to attack our gunboats at Galveston with five heavily armed river steamers; the steamers' sides are covered with cotton bales. Also that about 3,000 troops intend coming down under the cover of night and board the gunboats. Magruder has assumed command of all the rebel troops there.

New Orleans letter states that Gen. Butler has extended his confiscation order to the entire state of Louisiana west of the Mississippi except the parish of New Orleans.

The barque Meuda, from New Orleans, reports that on the 5th, off Hatteras, passed an expedition of eight steamers steering south.

The steamer Creole brings the latest intelligence from Mexico. The French occupied Tampico without opposition, the Mexicans previously disarming the forts. Gen. Fort is still at Orizaba. It was said that a part of Fort's forces were in motion for Puebla.

The steamer Housa, from Southampton the 20th, has arrived. The Prince of Wales is to be married in April. Cotton is being extensively cultivated in Barbadoes. The La Patrie states that Prussia has virtually invited to England and France that she would be prepared to recognize Prince Alfred as King of Greece.

The second note to England and Russia for mediation in American affairs. Garibaldi's health is improving.

A Liverpool paper states that Capt. Manry has proceeded to St. Petersburg as commissioner of the confederate states.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.  
Official dispatches of the battle of Fayetteville have been received at headquarters here.

House proceedings unimportant.

Gens. Hovey and Washburn's Movements.  
The following is from a special to the Chicago Tribune from Cairo:

Later information changes somewhat the manner in which Gens. Hovey and Washburn moved for Grenada. It seems that, after starting from Delta on Friday of last week, the forces struck the Coldwater. The second day at noon they followed it to the mouth, reaching it that night, where the infantry, under Hovey, remained. Gen. Washburn, in charge of the cavalry, pushed forward, and on Sunday struck the Mississippi Central railroad five or six miles from Grenada, towards Holly Springs. He took up the track and burned two bridges. The report at this point was that the rebels were in force at Grenada and strongly fortified. So he determined not to go there, and fell back to Hardee's Station, on the Mississippi & Tennessee railroad, where the railroad was so injured that it will take a month to repair it; then the force returned to Coldwater.

On the ensuing Tuesday the cavalry went to Paducah and burned the bridge. They then returned to the mouth of the Coldwater, where Gen. Hovey, with infantry, awaited them. Dispatches were sent to Helena, reaching there at 2 o'clock Thursday morning.

A NATAL COMITTEE.—Some time since the English papers announced that "a dashington steam craft" was preparing for sea at a British port, and intimated that she "would soon be heard from in America." She was described as "a splendid little craft, swift as a deer, and trim as a bunter." There is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a vessel which is supposed to be the one alluded to. She is called the Ouchita, and was captured in trying to run the blockade.

She is a beautiful model of naval architecture, and will make a serviceable companion for the distinctive man-of-war America, another swift little craft, which has been in England—at Cowes.—*N. Y. World* 26th.

TO FRIENDS OF SICK SOLDIERS.—The number of patients in the hospitals of the District of Columbia and Frederick City, is now 25,000. The sanitary commission, of which Fred. Lou Olmsted of Washington is secretary, keeps a directory of these hospitals, and will furnish information to friends of sick or deceased soldiers on application to Mr. Olmsted by letter.

Another invoice of Gold and Silver Watches this day received, at  
WEBB'S JEWELRY STORE,  
Lapin's Corner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST!!

A LONG LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing A one time dated about the 10th of July, 1862, for \$2.00, and endorsed about the 10th of November, 1862, signed by John Dixon and Wm. Dixon; one of \$100 dated Dec. 1861, or January, 1862, signed by Henry Ward; also some unimportant papers. All persons are notified not to buy the above articles, or to give them to any one, as the owner has lost them. Dated Dec. 10th, 1862. J. J. CLARK, delinquent.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.  
ROCK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.  
James W. Alder, Plaintiff, against J. A. Becker, Daniel H. Becker, Harriet Becker, Sarah Rockway and Reed Brockway, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled cause on the 24th day of December, 1862, by the said court, a referee appointed for such purpose by said court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Janesville, in said county, on

TUESDAY, the 24th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: The estate of John D. Becker, deceased, and known and described as follows: A tract of land, situated in the town of Rock, in said county, containing (1) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (2) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (3) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (4) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (5) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (6) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (7) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (8) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (9) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (10) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (11) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (12) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (13) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (14) one acre, more or less, and that certain portion of land (15) one 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